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SALTS**

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# THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF POLYMETHYLENE BISTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM SALTS

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Since the classical work of Crum Brown and Fraser, the curariform action of many onium salts has been recognized, and other activities exerted by these compounds have been described, such as those commonly called nicotine-like or muscarine-like. In the present paper an account is given of the actions of members of a polymethylene bistrimethylammonium series, whose general formula is  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3 \cdot 2\text{I}$ . The compounds will be referred to by the value of  $n$ ; thus C10 is the decane derivative, where  $n=10$ . Our attention was drawn to the series during a test of the power of the octamethylene compound to liberate histamine. After the injection of a small dose into a cat, there was no depressor response, such as histamine-liberators cause (MacIntosh and Paton, 1949); on the contrary, the blood pressure rose. This rise was evidently asphyxial, since the respiration had simultaneously ceased; but there were no gasps or convulsive movements such as usually accompany asphyxia, and the sequence of events suggested some form of neuromuscular block.

This series has also been independently studied by Barlow and Ing, with whom a simultaneous preliminary report was arranged (Barlow and Ing, 1948a; Paton and Zaimis, 1948a), and who have now reported their results more fully (Barlow and Ing, 1948b).

For a further note (Paton and Zaimis, 1948c), preliminary clinical trials of the decane derivative as a substitute for *d*-tubocurarine chloride in anaesthesia and convulsion therapy were instituted. These have proved successful, and the name "decamethonium iodide" has been approved by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission as the official name for the compound.

Our investigations of the pharmacological actions of these compounds have been chiefly directed to studying their activity in blocking neuromuscular transmission. Particular attention

has been paid also to describing how the pharmacological activity varies with the length of the polymethylene chain. Later papers will report more fully experiments on other pharmacological actions.

## METHODS

### *Effects on neuromuscular transmission*

Cats anaesthetized with chloralose (80 mg./kg.), after induction with ether, were used in most of the experiments. For recording the tension of muscle twitch, tibialis anterior was prepared; the preparation was mounted on the Brown-Schuster myograph stand, and an isometric steel spring myograph was used for recording on the smoked drum. The muscle was excited either by slightly supra-maximal shocks to the sciatic nerve through shielded silver electrodes, or directly by induction coil break shocks. The nerve was tied centrally, above the point of stimulation and above the point of entry of its blood supply. Injections were made either intravenously through a cannula tied into the femoral or jugular vein, or by the method of close arterial injection into the anterior tibial artery (Brown, 1938a). A few animals were anaesthetized with pentothal infused at a rate of 0.3–0.5 mg./min., or with ether from an "Oxford vaporizer" adapted for animal use, using 6–7 per cent ether.

For experiments on unanaesthetized animals, injections of volumes of 0.01 c.c./g. were made into the tail vein of mice (white, male, weight 18–20 g.) and rats (male, weight 100–150 g.). (The effective dose was that which prevented the animal righting itself when placed on its back.) Rabbits (male, weight 1.5–2 kg.) were used for the continuous infusion head-drop method (Dutta and MacIntosh, 1949), or received rapid intravenous injections in the marginal ear vein. Cats, monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*), and a baboon (*Papio anubis*) received injections in the saphenous vein. Frogs were tested as described by King (1935).

### *Other methods*

In cats anaesthetized with chloralose, the contraction of the nictitating membrane was recorded on the smoked drum. The membrane was excited to contraction by maximal stimuli applied to the peripheral

\* British Council scholar.

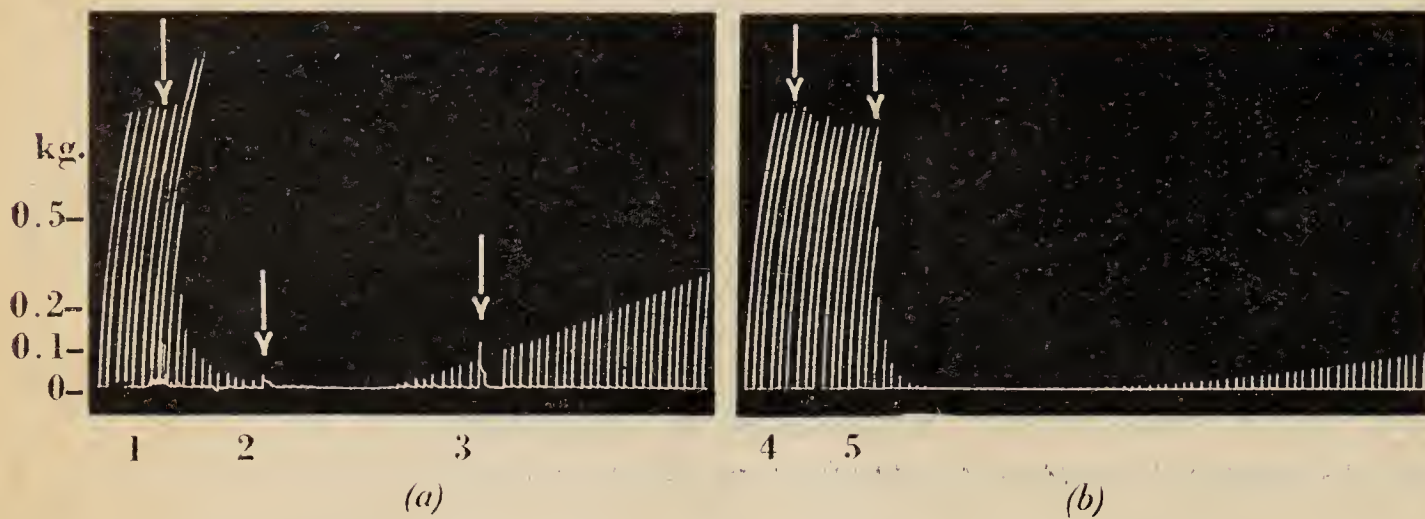


FIG. 1 (a).—Cat, chloralose, 3.7 kg. Record of contractions of tibialis excited by supramaximal shocks to the sciatic nerve every 10 sec. At 1, 0.12 mg. C10 intravenous injection. At 2 and 3, tetanic stimulus to motor nerve, 50/sec. (b) Same experiment, 36 min. later. *d*-Tubocurarine chloride 0.3 mg. intravenously 5 min. previously. At 4, 0.12 mg. C10 i.v. At 5, 0.24 mg. C10 i.v.

stump of the cervical sympathetic, cut and separated from the vagus in the neck; a rate of stimulation of 10 per sec. produced a well-sustained contraction. In other experiments, the isolated rabbit intestine preparation described by Feldberg and Lin (1949) was employed.

Muscarine-like action was tested on rabbit or guinea-pig small intestine, suspended in Ringer solution containing magnesium chloride (0.004 g./100 c.c.); atropine sulphate ( $10^{-7}$ ) was used as an antagonist. The frog's rectus abdominis suspended in frog Ringer solution was employed in customary fashion to test for nicotine-like stimulation of skeletal muscle. The spinal cat was prepared as described by Barger and Dale (1910) for the detection of pressor activity. Anticholinesterase activity was determined using a Warburg manometer, with rabbit's laked washed red cells and acetyl- $\beta$ -methylcholine (0.027 *M*) or rabbit plasma and benzoyl choline (0.0055 *M*) as sources of and substrates for "true" or "pseudo" cholinesterase respectively. The substrate and inhibitor (if any) were placed in the sidearm of the Warburg bottle, so that shaking brought them into simultaneous contact with the enzyme; readings of the manometer were then made every 10 minutes for two hours. The surface tension of aqueous solutions of the compounds against air was measured with a De Nöuy tensionmeter. Values for the surface tension of glass-distilled water of 71.5–72.1 dynes/cm. at 20–23° C. were obtained.

Actions on the respiration were recorded at first by discharging the expirations of the animal (by means of light rubber valves) into a large glass vessel from which a fine adjustable leak was provided, and measuring the pressure within it by a sensitive tambour; later measurements were made with the respiration recorder described by Paton (1949a). Blood pressure was measured in the usual way, a cannula coated with silicone and filled with saline containing heparin being inserted into the carotid artery. We are much indebted to Dr. J. A. B. Gray for recording action potentials from the peroneal nerve and tibialis muscle for us in certain experiments.

## RESULTS

### *Neuromuscular block Action of C10 on the neuromuscular junction*

The most notable activity of this series is that possessed by the higher members in causing neuromuscular block. Fig. 1a shows the effect of the intravenous injection of a small dose of C10 (the most active compound in this respect)

on the contractions of cat's tibialis muscle excited through its motor nerve. At first the tension is increased, and between the contractions fasciculations of the muscle can be seen. (The other muscles of the animal also exhibit these incoordinated contractions.) Then the twitch tension begins to diminish until, with this dose, the muscular contraction is almost completely abolished. When the muscle is completely paralysed to stimulation through its nerve, it is still capable of responding to direct stimulation (Fig. 2).

During the progress of such a paralysis the action potential of the motor nerve to tibialis remains

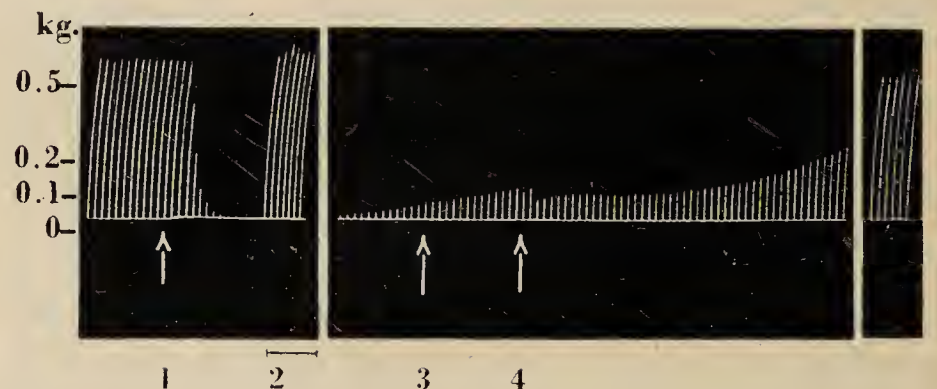


FIG. 2.—Cat, chloralose, 2.6 kg. Tibialis; nerve shock every 10 sec. At arrow 1, injection of 0.1 mg. C10 i.v. During 2, direct stimulation of muscle. At 3, 1 mg. atropine sulphate i.v. At 4, 0.5 mg. neostigmine methylsulphate i.v.

completely unimpaired while the muscle action potential and twitch tension dwindle and disappear (Fig. 3A). The site of paralysis, therefore, must be placed in the end-plate region or in the terminal nerve endings.

One possible mechanism for such a paralysis might be abolition of the release of acetylcholine by the nerve endings, as has been described for procaine (Harvey, 1939) and suggested for atropine (Brown, 1937). We have found, however, that the effects of acetylcholine given by close arterial

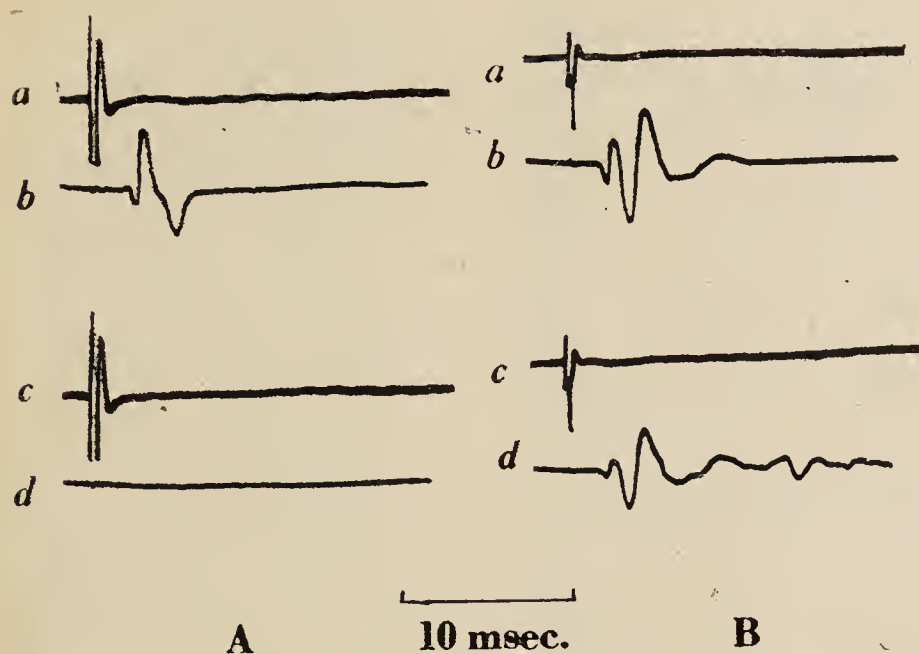


FIG. 3 (A).—Cat, chloralose. Supramaximal shock to sciatic nerve every 10 sec. (*a, c*) Record of action potential of peroneal nerve (preceded by stimulus artifact), (*a*) before C10; (*c*) after 100  $\mu\text{g}$ . C10/kg.; and (*b, d*) record of action potential of tibialis muscle, (*b*) before C10; (*d*) after C10. Time = 10 msec. (B) Cat, chloralose, 2.6 kg. Record as in (A) showing repetitive muscle action potential after 50  $\mu\text{g}$ . C10.

injection are antagonized as much as (or more than) the effect of a nerve volley by a dose of C10, just as they are by curare (Fig. 4). A similar suppression of the response to acetylcholine is shown in Fig. 9.

The blocking action of C10 therefore cannot be explained by an interference with release of acetyl-

cat's plasma. The plasma was then tested on the cat's blood pressure. During the control period, there was no detectable depressor activity in the effluent; stimulation of the motor nerve at a rate of 50 per sec. for 2 min. caused the release of depressor material in a concentration equivalent to 5  $\text{m}\mu\text{g}$ . acetylcholine per c.c. in the effluent, and the activity of this depressor material was abolished by the injection of 0.5 mg. atropine into the assay cat; this release was not prevented by adding C10 to the perfusion fluid to a concentration of  $10^{-5}$ .

The fasciculations and the potentiation of the twitch preceding neuromuscular block led us to test these compounds for anticholinesterase activity, since known anticholinesterases produce similar actions; and experiments in this connexion are described below which revealed that C10 and its neighbours possess some activity of this kind. (Later work (Zaimis, 1949) indicates, however, that if this anticholinesterase action plays a part in causing these effects, such a part is small.) The potentiation of the twitch may be considerable, and is best seen with smaller doses of C10, such that the subsequent neuromuscular block is too small to obscure the potentiating process; Fig. 5 exemplifies such an experiment. With still smaller doses, a transient enhancement of the twitch tension may be the only evidence that C10 has been injected. It was necessary, therefore, to test whether the neuromuscular block might even be

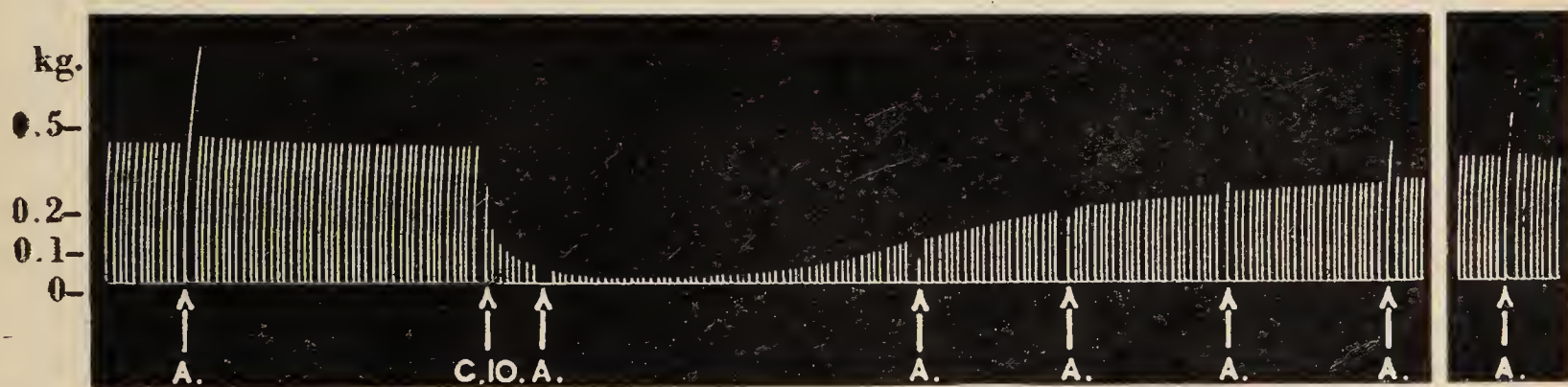


FIG. 4.—Cat, chloralose, 2.8 kg. Tibialis: nerve shock every 10 sec. At A, injections of 5  $\mu\text{g}$ . acetylcholine intra-arterially. At C10, 6  $\mu\text{g}$ . C10 injected intra-arterially.

choline. Further, since these compounds are onium salts and do not have any local anaesthetic potency, there is no reason to expect a procaine-like action. Since the block is completely reversible, there is no reason to suspect any action such as that due to botulinus toxin. Finally, the possibility that acetylcholine liberation might be depressed was tested directly in one experiment, in which the tibialis anterior muscle of a cat was dissected and perfused in isolation with eserized

a direct consequence of this anticholinesterase activity or not.

It is well known (Briscoe, 1936; Rosenblueth, Lindsley, and Morison, 1936) that eserine and other anticholinesterases can cause neuromuscular block, which has been ascribed to the presence of an excess of acetylcholine in the region of the neuromuscular junction. Under such conditions, however, the interposition of a tetanus, or the close arterial injection of acetylcholine

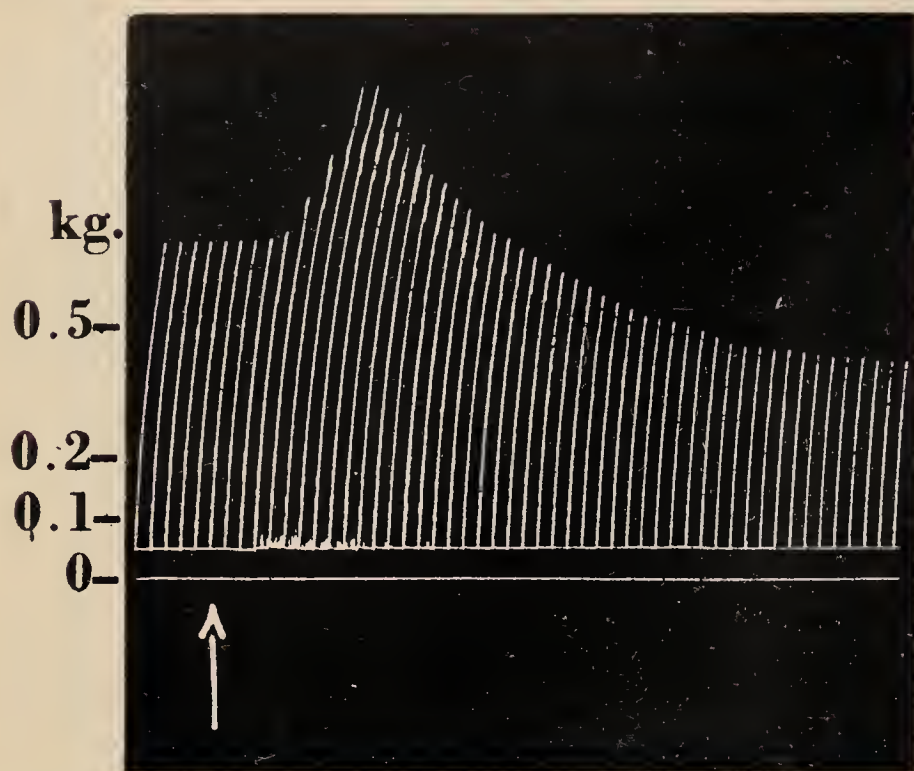


FIG. 5.—Cat, chloralose, 2.6 kg. Tibialis; nerve shocks every 10 sec. At arrow, 26  $\mu$ g. C10 injected intravenously. The same dose was given 5 min. previously without any effect.

increases the block for the succeeding twitches (Bacq and Brown, 1937). We have used this phenomenon as a test of the nature of the block caused by C10. Figs. 1*a* and 4 show that there is no such depressant action by a tetanus or by injection of acetylcholine respectively on the twitch of a muscle partially paralysed with C10; and it has been our constant experience that it would be hard to judge from the subsequent twitches that a tetanus had been applied or an injection made. (An apparent slight deepening of the block by acetylcholine in Fig. 9 was due to traces of C10 from the previous injection.) We have, moreover, never observed any relation between the rate of stimulation and the development of the block. Indeed, with a large dose of C10 almost complete paralysis may occur after a single twitch. It is unlikely, therefore, that block due to C10 is the result of the accumulation of acetylcholine at the end-plate. We do not wish, however, to underestimate the resemblance of some of our tracings to those resulting from injections of potent anti-esterases (cf. Brown, Burns, and Feldberg, 1948), but it is possible that some of the latter produce a block otherwise than by their antiesterase action.

Our experiments in this connexion also showed that a muscle could still maintain a tetanic contraction at a height comparable with the twitch tension when partially paralysed with C10. It is well known that the curarized muscle cannot do this; our experiments on this important difference will be reported separately.

#### *Duration of action*

In the anaesthetized cat, the complete or nearly complete paralysis of tibialis that follows an intravenous dose of 30  $\mu$ g./kg. of C10 usually begins to recover in 5–10 min., and recovery is complete in about 15 min. Sometimes a twitch tension greater than the initial may be observed for a few minutes of the recovery (recapitulating the initial potentiation) before it returns to the original level. The presence of the drug, however, is still detectable for some time after the twitch tension has returned to normal, since the same dose given again less than 30 min. after the first injection produces a greater effect. But with suitable spacing of doses, reproducible cycles of paralysis and complete recovery can be obtained for many hours, the only important change commonly observed being a diminution of the initial potentiation with the lapse of time. Our experience also suggests that C10 has a rather steep dose-response curve; thus, a dose of 20  $\mu$ g./kg. was sometimes without visible effect on twitch tension in an animal in which 30  $\mu$ g./kg. produced temporarily a complete block. Corresponding to this, recovery from a C10 block, once it starts, is often rather rapid. *d*-Tubocurarine chloride differs significantly both in having a longer duration of action for a given peak action and in the slower waning of its effects.

Similar time relations are observed in unanaesthetized cats and in rabbits; both animals, after a dose of C10 sufficient to paralyse them fully, recover in about 10 min., whereas *d*-tubocurarine chloride has a somewhat more prolonged action. In the monkey, however, the reverse is the case, and with equally effective doses C10 has a duration of action about two to three times longer than that of *d*-tubocurarine chloride.

We have given C10 by other routes in a few experiments. Administered by stomach tube, C10 is ineffective in cat and rabbit in doses less than fifty times the effective intravenous dose, but a dose of a hundred times may be lethal in an animal starved for 24 hours. The paralysis takes an hour or more to appear. By the subcutaneous route in the rabbit, about three times the intravenous dose is required for equal maximum effects, and the paralysis does not appear for about 10 min. nor disappear entirely for about 2 hours. With intramuscular injections, slightly smaller doses are required, and the onset of paralysis is quicker. We have not, however, studied the relative doses required for equal peak effects by the various routes in any detail, and the values quoted are only approximate.

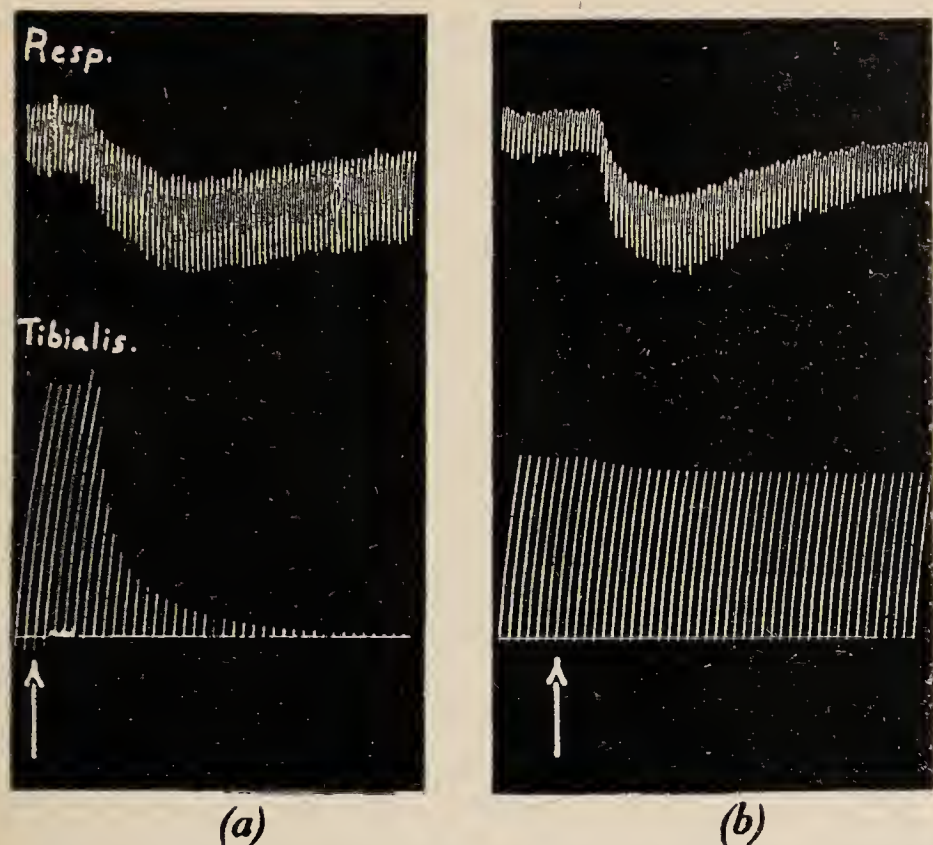


FIG. 6.—Cat, chloralose. Record of respiration and of tibialis; nerve shocks every 10 sec. (a) At arrow, 0.1 mg. C10 intravenously. (b) At arrow, 0.2 mg. *d*-tubocurarine chloride intravenously.

#### Action on the respiration

Fig. 6a is the record of an experiment in which the respiratory volume was recorded simultaneously with the response of the tibialis muscle to single nerve shocks. Although the muscle response was almost completely abolished, the respiratory volume was but slightly affected. This has been a constant and striking experience. Sometimes, indeed, an increase in the respiratory minute

volume has been observed; a counterpart, perhaps, of the phase of potentiation of the muscle twitch which has been already mentioned. With larger doses of C10, respiratory depression can of course be induced; but it is again remarkable how much sooner recovery of adequate respiration takes place than recovery of the normal muscle twitch.

In Fig. 6b is also shown the record of a similar experiment with *d*-tubocurarine chloride. In contrast to C10, distinct respiratory depression was produced, with an almost negligible effect on the tibialis twitch. Our experience has been consistently of this kind, that with *d*-tubocurarine chloride, respiratory depression accompanies or even precedes paralysis of the tibialis twitch.

The contrast between the two drugs in this respect appeared so striking that it will be reported more fully elsewhere.

#### Effect of varying the anaesthetic

Although most of our experiments were made with cats anaesthetized with chloralose, we have also used ether alone and pentothal alone. In the one experiment with pentothal anaesthesia, C10 appeared to be somewhat more effective than with chloralose, 20  $\mu$ g./kg. being adequate for complete abolition of the tibialis twitch, although respiration was only slightly depressed with the above dose. No preliminary potentiation or fasciculations were seen.

With ether (6–7 per cent), on the other hand, C10 was less effective than with chloralose, and the fully paralyzing dose of C10 varied from 40 to 70  $\mu$ g./kg. in four animals. Potentiation of the twitch and fasciculations were never seen, even with only feebly paralyzing doses. Sparing of respiration was much less prominent than in the animal anaesthetized with chloralose. Tetani were sustained very poorly, as with *d*-tubocurarine

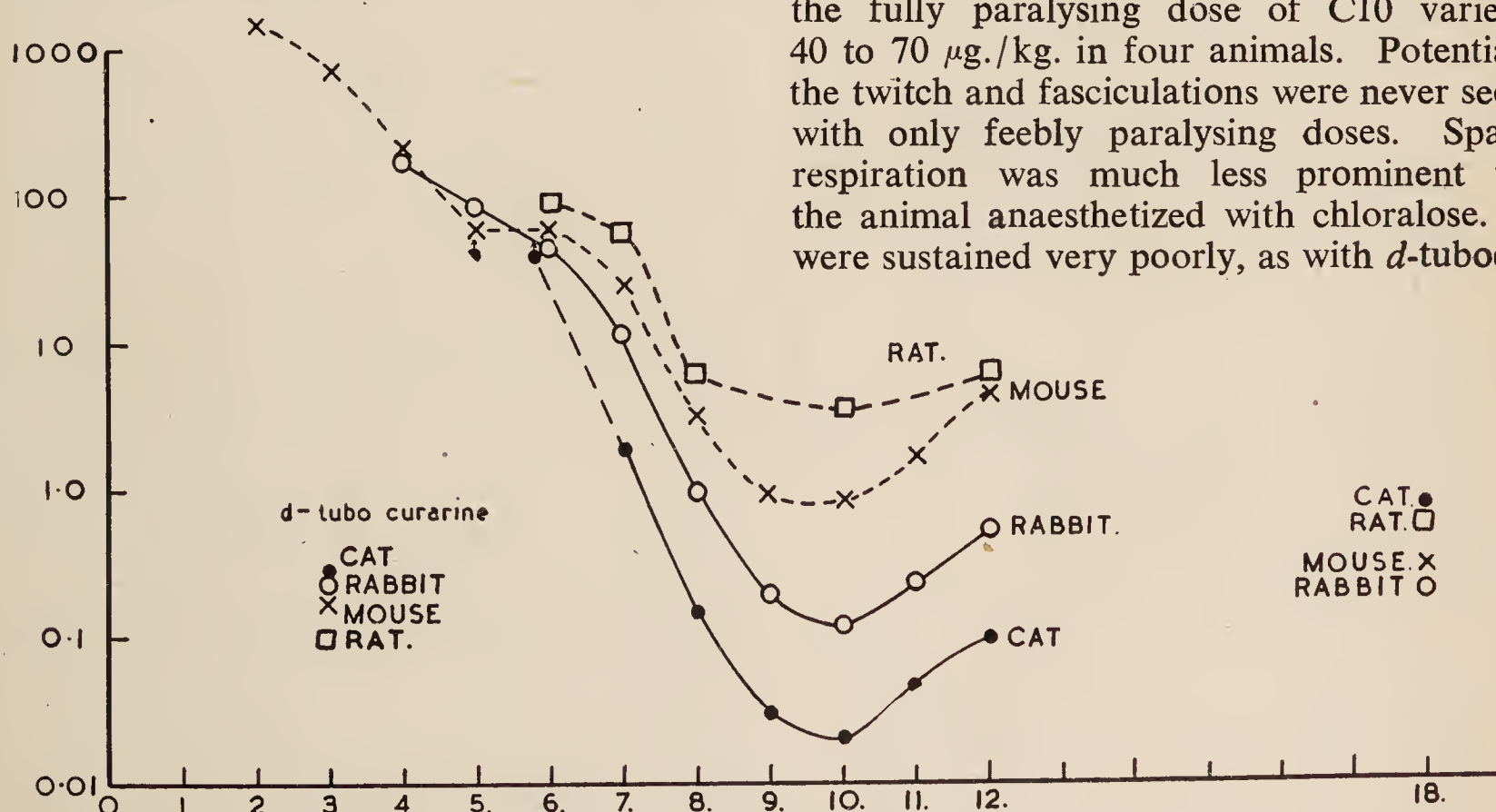


FIG. 7.—Variation of potency of bistrimethylammonium compounds, with varying length of polymethylene chain, and of *d*-tubocurarine chloride, among different species. Abscissa: number of carbon atoms in chain. Ordinate: dose in mg./kg. (Extrapolation of the curves beyond C12 to C18 has not been attempted.)

TABLE I  
ACTIVITY OF POLYMETHYLENE BISTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM SALTS IN VARIOUS SPECIES

Compound	Cat (Dose producing 95% paralysis of tibialis) mg./kg.	Rabbit		Mouse				Rat			
		HDD $\pm$ standard error mg./kg.	No. of tests	LD 50 mg./kg.	% Limits of error	ED 50 mg./kg.	% Limits of error	LD 50 mg./kg.	% Limits of error	ED 50 mg./kg.	% Limits of error
C2	—	> 104		1,490	(79-126)	—	(75-133)	—	—	—	—
C3	—	> 40		738	(80-125)	559	—	—	—	—	—
C4	—	161 approx.	(3)	246	(23.4-427)	—	—	—	—	—	—
C5	> 40	81.1 $\pm$ 11.9	(6)	51.2	(36.272)	—	—	96.3	(88.6-113)	—	—
C6	> 40	42.4 $\pm$ 8.1	(6)	54.8	(90-111)	—	—	61.3	(81-124)	—	—
C7	1.9	13.5 $\pm$ 2.54	(6)	23.8	(88-114)	—	—	6.50	(90-110)	6.14	(90.5-111)
C8	0.16	0.919 $\pm$ 0.181	(4)	3.37	(88-114)	2.43	(93-108)	—	—	—	—
C9	0.036	0.219 $\pm$ 0.0187	(14)	0.808	(82-122)	0.709	(72-140)	—	—	—	—
C10	0.030	0.15 $\pm$ 0.0058	(65)	0.838	(90-111)	0.691	(87-114)	3.02	(87-115)	2.52	(88-114)
C11	0.060	0.233 $\pm$ 0.0121	(4)	1.73	(87-115)	1.33	(89-112)	—	—	—	—
C12	0.10	0.526 $\pm$ 0.0300	(6)	4.39	(75-133)	—	—	6.81	(76-131)	5.27	(81-123)
C18	1.5	0.197 $\pm$ 0.0260	(4)	0.306	(89-112)	0.306	(89-112)	0.623	(75-133)	—	—
<i>d</i> -Tubocurarine chloride	0.3	0.22 $\pm$ 0.0076	(76)	0.167	(92-109)	0.120	(94-106)	0.0964	(86-116)	0.0766	(91-110)
Tetramethylammonium iodide	5	—		—	—	—	—	3.56	(42-237)	—	—

chloride. Indeed, the effects of ether could be said to resemble rather closely those of a previous dose of *d*-tubocurarine chloride, which are described below.

#### Variation of potency with species

Attempts to estimate the potency of these compounds led at once to the discovery of a very great variation with different species. For the bulk of the experiments different methods of testing were used with different species. Fig. 7 summarizes the results, which are shown in more detail in Table I, together with corresponding figures for *d*-tubocurarine chloride. Further experiments on a few of the compounds showed, however, that variation in the method of testing accounted for only a small part of the species difference. We took as a standard that dose (RD50) which, after injection rapidly by the intravenous route into unanaesthetized animals, causes loss of the ability to right themselves in half the animals. In cats this was very close to the dose required to reduce the twitch tension of tibialis by 95 per cent in the animal anaesthetized with chloralose; in rabbits, it was about 20 per cent less than the head-drop dose (HDD), and it was about 20 per cent less than the LD50 in mice and rats. The figures for monkey were direct estimates of RD50; those for man are based on some preliminary trials (Organe, Paton, and Zaimis, 1949) and represent the dose that made the subjects too weak to sit up or stand or lift any of their limbs. If the activity of C10 in the various species is corrected to this standard, comparable estimates of its potency in these species are obtained, and are shown in Table II. The results of tests on frogs are also included, but it must be remembered that the route of injection used (ventral lymph sac) was quite different from that in the other species.

The actions of these drugs on various species also differed in the manner of the paralysis, and several interesting points emerged. In the monkey, the earliest sign of weakness was an inability to keep the arm above the head; after this appeared progressive weakness of movement and dropping of the head, and only with deep paralysis was the ability to sit up lost. In cats, the paralysis progressed more uniformly, and neck, trunk, and limbs seemed to weaken together; but an unusual and constant feature was the complete relaxation of the nictitating membrane for so long as the paralysis lasted: this relaxation is, indeed, the first sign of paralysis observed after an intravenous injection. Finally, in rabbits, weakness of the hindlegs appeared first, while further paralysis of the limbs and head-drop



TABLE II

RELATIVE POTENCY OF C10 IN VARIOUS SPECIES, AS DOSE REQUIRED TO PARALYSE RIGHTING REACTION

Species:	Cat	Man	Baboon	Rabbit	Monkey	Mouse	Rat	Frog
Dose mg./kg. C10 ...	0.03	0.05	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.691	2.5	10.9
<i>d</i> -Tubocurarine chloride	0.3	0.25	—	0.20	0.09	0.120	0.0766	5.49

followed. The opportunity was taken of administering C10 to one baboon (*Papio anubis*), weight 14.5 kg., which was suffering from a traumatic paraplegia and was to be killed. After the slow injection of C10 at a rate of 0.5 mg./min., head-drop occurred after 2 mg. had been injected, followed by almost complete skeletal paralysis; respiration was still adequate although depressed. Injection of 50 mg. of C5 9 min. later caused partial recovery of arm strength and deepening of respiration.

#### Variation of potency with length of polymethylene chain

Despite the species variation, C10 was the most potent member of the series by any test for neuromuscular block. Its immediate neighbours in general closely resembled it qualitatively, although not in potency. The steepness of the curve relating potency to chain-length deserves comment; for instance, shortening the polymethylene chain from eight to seven carbon atoms reduced potency more than tenfold. Members of the series remote from C10, however, gave the impression that new activities were appearing. The abrupt change of slope in Fig. 7 in the region of C6 and the attenuation of the species difference with C18 are of great interest. Since head-drop and lethality are not specific tests for neuromuscular block, it is possible that the other pharmacological actions of the series described below become prominent in bringing about an end-point with the members of the series which are relatively inactive in causing neuromuscular block.

A point of interest lies in the activity of tetramethylammonium iodide relative to these compounds. A dose of 5 mg./kg. injected intravenously into a cat produced an effect on tibialis twitch comparable with that of 30–40  $\mu$ g./kg. of C10. This potency, although small, is greater than that of C4, C5, and C6, which fail to depress neuromuscular transmission in doses of 40 mg./kg. Our results with mice, rats, and rabbits indicate that C2 and C3 are equally or even more inactive in this respect.

#### Interaction of C10 with *d*-tubocurarine chloride

Our first attempts to compare the potencies of these two drugs on the cat's tibialis yielded puzzling results, until it was realized that C10 was less effective than usual when *d*-tubocurarine chloride had been given previously. Fig. 1a and 1b illustrates this point on cat's tibialis. It can also be shown on the rabbit head-drop, and a typical experiment is cited in Table III. In this experiment the preliminary dose of curare was such as caused distinct (although transient) weakness of

TABLE III

EFFECT OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF *d*-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE (*d*-TC) ON SENSITIVITY TO C10Cross-over test on four rabbits; 0.15 mg. *d*-tubocurarine chloride per kg. i.v. 15 min. before test

Rabbit HDD (mg./kg.)	
C10 alone	C10 after <i>d</i> -TC
0.088 } day 1	0.224 } day 2
0.222 } day 1	0.365 } day 2
0.104 } day 2	0.171 } day 1
0.109 } day 2	0.176 } day 1
$\frac{\text{Dose of C10 after } d\text{-TC}}{\text{Dose of C10 alone}} = 1.81 \text{ (limits of error for } P = 0.05: 1.10\text{--}2.99)$	

TABLE IV

EFFECT OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF C10 ON SENSITIVITY TO *d*-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE

Cross-over test on four rabbits; 0.075 mg. C10 per kg. i.v. 15 min. before test

Rabbit HDD (mg./kg.)	
<i>d</i> -TC alone	<i>d</i> -TC after C10
0.264 } day 2	0.207 } day 1
0.232 } day 2	0.184 } day 1
0.179 } day 1	0.131 } day 2
0.231 } day 1	0.163 } day 2
$\frac{\text{Dose of } d\text{-TC after C10}}{\text{Dose of } d\text{-TC alone}} = 0.753 \text{ (limits of error for } P = 0.05: 0.723\text{--}0.784)$	

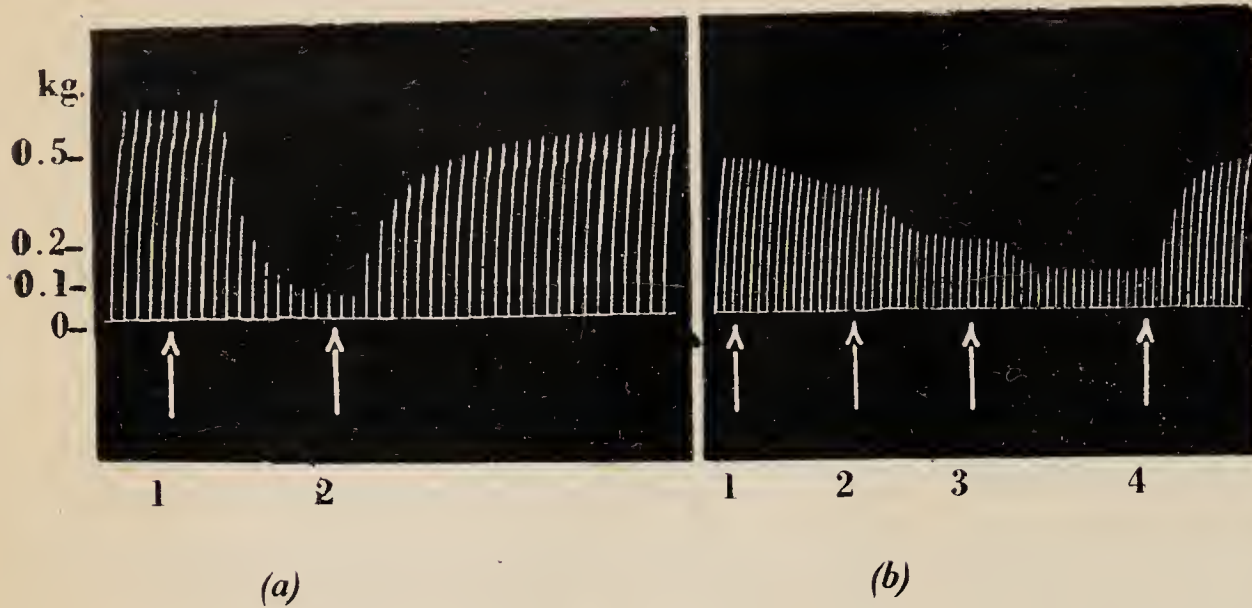


FIG. 8.—(a) Cat, chloralose, 2.2 kg. Tibialis: nerve shocks every 10 sec. At (1), 0.1 mg. C10 i.v. At (2), 10 mg. C5 i.v. (b) Cat, chloralose, 2.8 kg. Tibialis: nerve shocks every 10 sec. At (1), (2), (3), 1 mg., 0.5 mg., 0.5 mg., respectively, *d*-tubocurarine chloride i.v. At (4), 0.5 mg. neostigmine i.v.

the animals; nevertheless, a larger dose of C10 was required subsequently to produce head-drop. The previous administration of C10 does not (despite its feeble anticholinesterase action) lessen the effect of *d*-tubocurarine chloride, but rather augments it to a slight degree according to the interval between the injections (Table IV).

This antagonistic effect of *d*-tubocurarine chloride is detectable in the rabbit for an hour and in the cat may persist for a similar period. The duration of the antagonism and its effectiveness become greater as the dose is increased. In addition, the fasciculations and potentiation normally produced by C10 are uniformly abolished.

These actions are not specific to *d*-tubocurarine chloride; we have observed them also with its methyl ether, *d*-bebeerine methiodide, N-methyl-diaboline iodide, and with tri(diethylaminoethoxy)-benzene triethiodide ("Flaxedil").

TABLE V

EFFECT OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF NEOSTIGMINE METHYL SULPHATE ON SENSITIVITY TO C10

Cross-over test on four rabbits; 0.05 mg. neostigmine methyl sulphate per kg. i.v. 1 min. before test

Rabbit HDD (mg./kg.)	
C10 alone	C10 after neostigmine
0.117 } day 1	0.112 } day 2
0.156 } day 1	0.154 } day 2
0.203 } day 2	0.232 } day 1
0.121 } day 2	0.112 } day 1

$\frac{\text{Dose of C10 after neostigmine}}{\text{Dose of C10 alone}} = 1.00$  (limits of error for  $P = 0.05$ : 0.795–1.258)

### Antagonists

Eserine and neostigmine are without effect on the neuromuscular paralysis due to C10 and its neighbours. Fig. 2 exemplifies the failure of neostigmine to reverse such block in the tibialis muscle; Fig. 8*b* is an illustration of an effective antagonism by a similar dose to *d*-tubocurarine chloride. (The slight deepening of block due to C10 by prostigmine in this experiment (Fig. 2) was seen at other times, but not constantly.) Eserine was equally ineffective. Similarly with the rabbit head-

drop test, a dose of 0.05 mg. neostigmine methyl sulphate per kg., previously given, which increased the HDD of *d*-tubocurarine chloride from 0.316 mg./kg. to 0.615 mg./kg. in four rabbits, did not alter the HDD dose of C10 significantly from 0.149 mg./kg. (Table V).

Observations on the frog's rectus, in which C10 produces a contracture, showed that lower members of the series, inactive both in causing neuromuscular block and in producing a contracture, antagonized this action of C10: C5 and C6 were

TABLE VI

EFFECT OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF C6 ON SENSITIVITY TO C10 AND TO *d*-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE

Cross-over tests on four rabbits; 10 mg. C6 per kg. i.v. 5 min. before test

Rabbit HDD (mg./kg.)	
C10 alone	C10 after C6
0.100 } day 1	0.180 } day 2
0.116 } day 1	0.273 } day 2
0.153 } day 2	0.240 } day 1
0.147 } day 2	0.195 } day 1

Rabbit HDD (mg./kg.)	
<i>d</i> -TC alone	<i>d</i> -TC after C6
0.177 } day 2	0.163 } day 1
0.336 } day 2	0.392 } day 1
0.266 } day 1	0.181 } day 2
0.280 } day 1	0.227 } day 2

$\frac{\text{Dose of C10 after C6}}{\text{Dose of C10 alone}} = 1.69$  (limits of error for  $P = 0.05$ : 1.23–2.41)

$\frac{\text{Dose of } d\text{-TC after C6}}{\text{Dose of } d\text{-TC alone}} = 0.878$  (limits of error for  $P = 0.05$ : 0.638–1.21)

particularly effective in this respect. This suggested that such antagonism might also exist at the mammalian neuromuscular junction. Fig. 8, a record of an experiment to test the point on the cat's tibialis with C5, shows that this expectation was fulfilled. Table VI summarizes the results of a similar experiment with C6 using the rabbit head-drop method. Table VI also shows that C6 not only has no antagonistic action to *d*-tubocurarine chloride but may even potentiate its action somewhat.

The antagonistic action of C5 (and C6) is complicated to some extent by their ganglionic action (described below), and with large doses there is no doubt that a fall of blood pressure occurs which is due to paralysis of sympathetic vascular tone. This does not, however, affect the recovery of neuromuscular transmission when C5 is administered during a paralysis due to C10. A useful antidotal action can be observed in rabbit and monkey where the dose of C5 is only ten times that of the paralyzing dose of C10, and under these conditions vascular effects are trivial. With this ratio of doses, shallow paralyzes are cut short, recovery from deeper paralyzes is accelerated, and respiratory depression due to larger doses still is greatly lessened. On the cat tibialis preparation, however, a larger ratio of C5 to C10 is usually required, and 3 mg./kg. C5 may be required for a prompt antagonism. The antagonistic action of C5 is easily reversed by increasing the dose of C10, and the renewed onset of neuromuscular block can be again antagonized by further doses of C5; there is a limit to this process, however, and with very large doses of C5 little more recovery from neuromuscular block can be obtained. Similarly, after large doses of C10 it is difficult to demonstrate any antagonism (just as neostigmine is not very effective after large doses of curare).

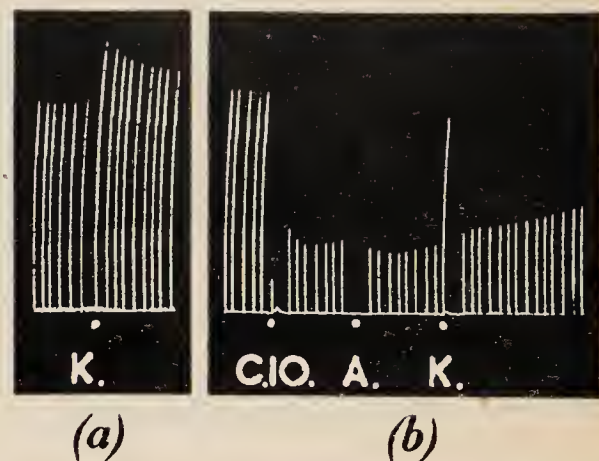
Potassium has been shown to antagonize the neuromuscular block due to curare (Wilson and Wright, 1936). We have therefore tested it against a similar block due to C10 (Fig. 9*b*). It will be seen that there is no important action, although the dose is enough (when given to the unparalysed muscle) to produce a typical potentiation of the twitch (Fig. 9*a*). Adrenaline appears to be equally ineffective.

#### Paralysis of autonomic ganglia

A few seconds after the injection of 10 mg. of C6 into a rabbit, we observed that its ears flushed vigorously and became warm, and we have already mentioned the ability of C5 and C6 to

cause a fall of blood pressure. The analysis of these effects revealed that these compounds paralyze autonomic ganglia. The evidence for this will be presented in another paper. For the present we wish only to describe the experiments made to compare quantitatively the potencies of

FIG. 9.—Cat, chloralose, 2.8 kg. Tibialis: nerve shocks every 10 sec. Intra-arterial injections: (a) At K, 3 mg. KCl. (b) At C10, 4  $\mu$ g. C10; at A, 5  $\mu$ g. acetylcholine; at K, 3 mg. KCl.



C6 and its neighbours in this respect. The cat's nictitating membrane, excited to a sustained contraction by stimulation of the preganglionic cervical sympathetic trunk at a frequency of 10 shocks per second, provided a useful test for activity of these compounds on transmission in the superior cervical ganglion. Fig. 10 shows a typical tracing in which C5 and C6 and tetraethyl-

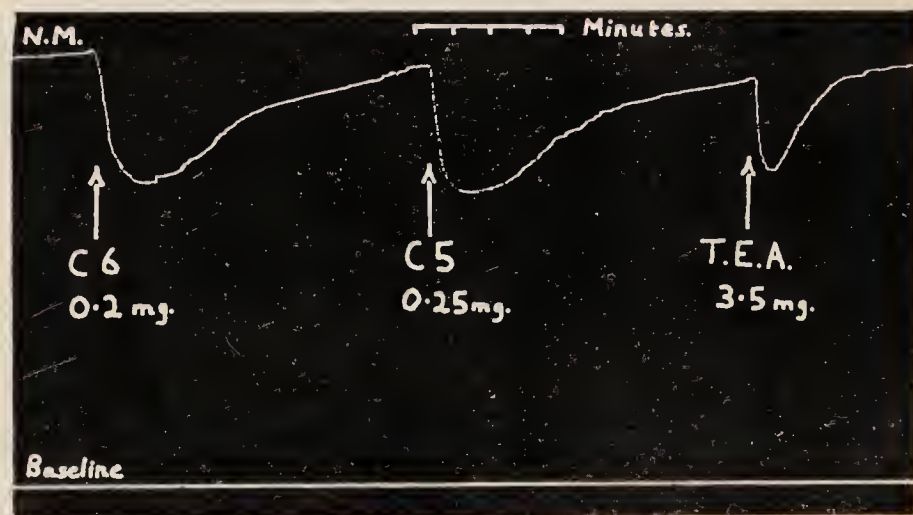


FIG. 10.—Cat, chloralose. Record of sustained contraction of nictitating membrane excited by stimulation of cervical sympathetic 10 sec. intravenous injections. Effects of 0.2 mg. C6; 0.25 mg. C5; and 3.5 mg. tetraethylammonium iodide (T.E.A.).

ammonium iodide were compared. Table VII gives a summary of those doses of these compounds and of tetraethylammonium iodide which caused roughly equal peak relaxations of the nictitating membrane. There was a considerable difference between C5 and C6 and tetraethylammonium iodide in their duration of action, the former two drugs acting more slowly and exerting their action three to four times as long as the latter, for doses which gave equal peak effects.

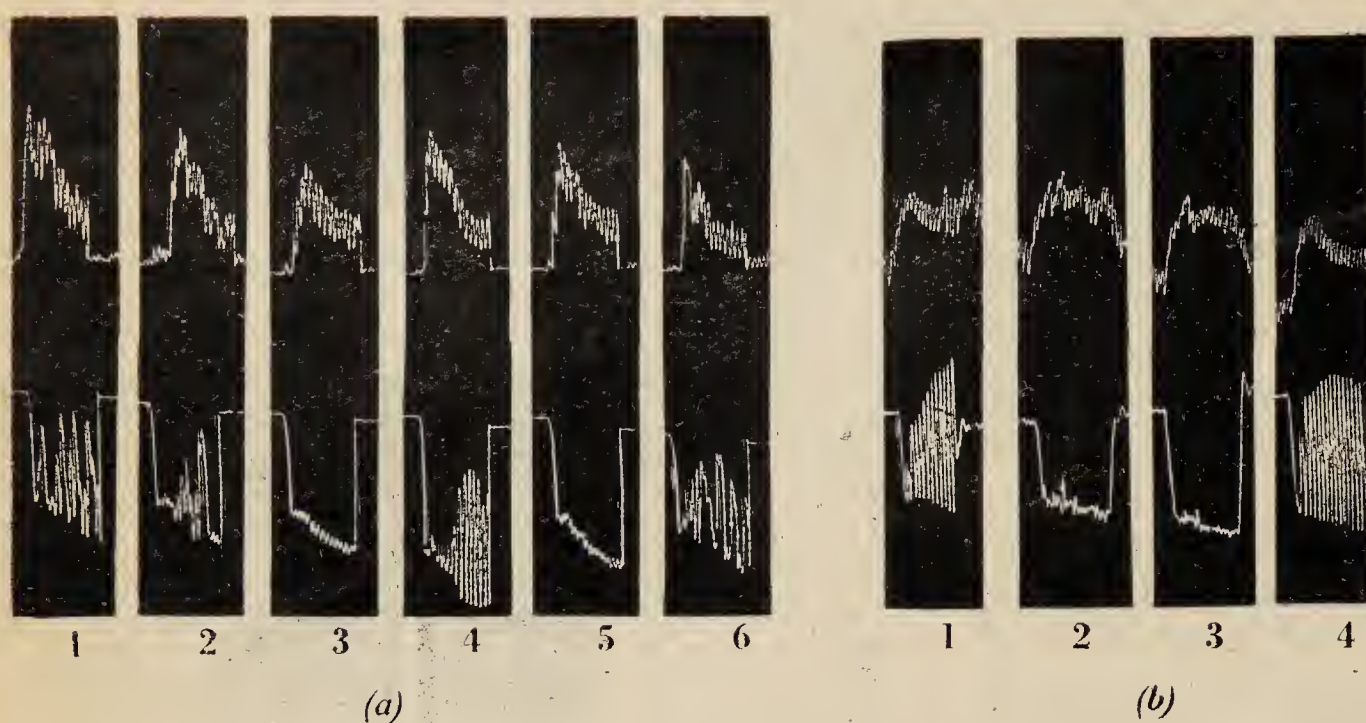


FIG. 11.—Isolated rabbit intestine. Record of length (upper tracing) and volume (lower tracing); intestine stimulated by rapid rise of intra-intestinal pressure of 3 cm. water. (a) 1, normal response. 2, 0.1 mg. C6 added to bath. 3, 0.2 mg. C6. 4, 15  $\mu$ g., and 5, 30  $\mu$ g. *d*-tubocurarine chloride. 6, normal response. (b) 1, Normal response. 2, 0.3 mg. C6. 3, 2.0 mg. tetraethylammonium iodide. 4, Normal response.

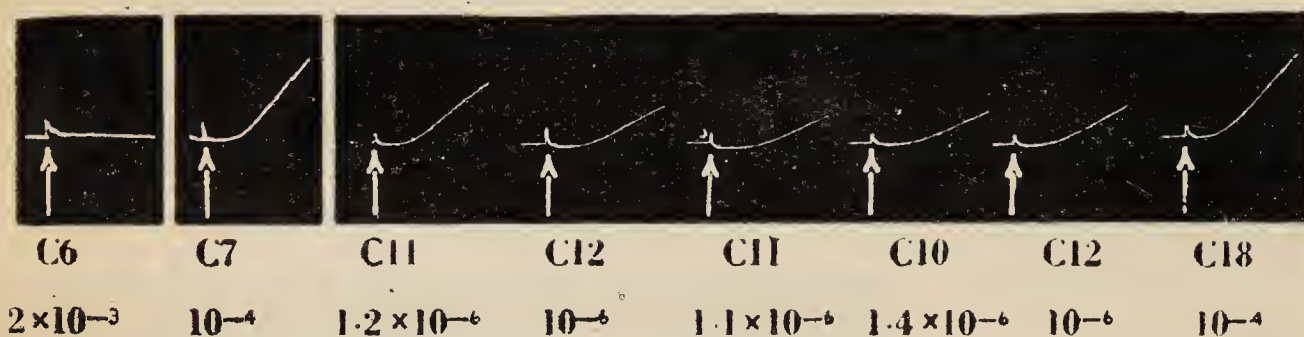


FIG. 12.—Frog's rectus. Contractions elicited by (1)  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  C6; (2)  $10^{-4}$  C7; (3)  $1.2 \times 10^{-6}$  C11; (4)  $10^{-6}$  C12; (5)  $1.1 \times 10^{-6}$  C11; (6)  $1.4 \times 10^{-6}$  C10; (7)  $10^{-6}$  C12; (8)  $10^{-4}$  C18.

To test the effect on parasympathetic autonomic ganglia, we used the technique of Trendelenburg described by Feldberg and Lin (1949). Fig. 11 shows typical tracings, and Table VII gives the relative potencies of the compounds tested. It was again observed by comparing the ease with which they could be washed out that C5 and C6

TABLE VII

Relative potencies in causing relaxation of cat's nictitating membrane, excited by stimulation of cervical sympathetic trunk. (Arbitrary scale, C6 = 100.)

Compound:	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	Tetraethylammonium iodide
Potency:	2	80	100	10	2	5

Relative potencies on peristaltic reflex of small intestine (Arbitrary scale, C6 = 100.)

Compound:	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Tetraethylammonium iodide
Potency:	3.0	4.3	5.9	33.3	100	16.7	14

were more persistent in their action than tetraethylammonium iodide.

The intravenous injection of C6 or C5 in somewhat larger doses commonly produced a fall of blood pressure of fairly slow onset and recovery. The magnitude of the fall was closely related to the initial blood pressure level.

A search was made for stimulation of autonomic ganglia by these compounds. None of the series, however, would produce a significant elevation of the blood pressure or change of heart rate of the spinal cat even in doses twenty times those of nicotine tartrate or tetramethylammonium iodide adequate for this; nor would similar doses elicit more than a trivial contraction of the nictitating membrane. In the isolated intestine, there was a tendency for the higher members to initiate peristaltic waves (particu-

larly C12); but this action was slight, and could be ascribed to their anticholinesterase activity.

#### Stimulation of skeletal muscle

It was at first supposed that it would be possible to show on the frog's rectus an antagonism by C10 of the effects of acetylcholine similar to that exerted by *d*-tubocurarine chloride. It was found, however, that C10 itself stimulates the frog's rectus to contraction. Whether applied in low or high concentrations, and whether allowed to act briefly or for 10–15 min., no signs of any other than stimulant activity appeared. Indeed, so far from antagonizing acetylcholine, it usually potentiated its effects slightly, probably because of C10's weak anticholinesterase activity.

The contraction produced by C10 and its neighbours (Fig. 12) differs in several respects from that caused by acetylcholine (Fig. 14); it has a slower onset, and does not so readily reach a plateau; after C10 has been washed out, a longer time is

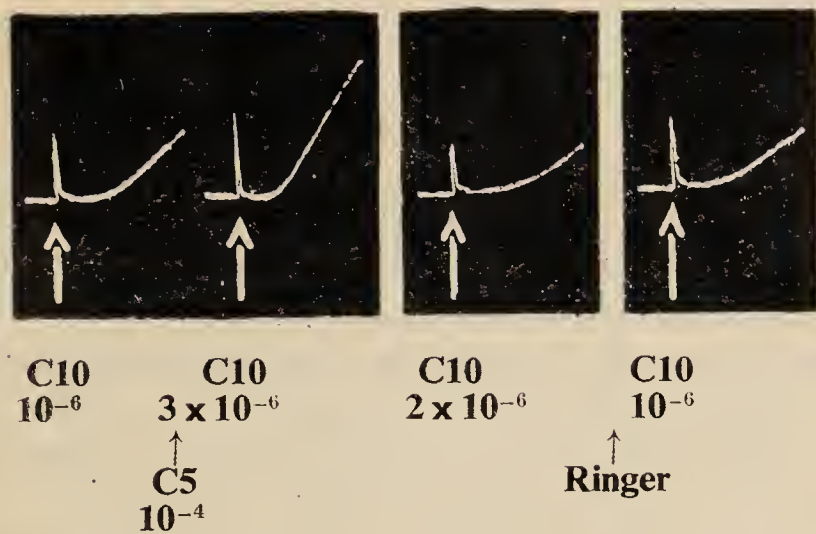


FIG. 13.—Frog's rectus. Antagonism of contracture due to C10 by C5. (1)  $10^{-6}$  C10; (2)  $3 \times 10^{-6}$  C10; (3)  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  C10; (4)  $10^{-6}$  C10. During (2) and (3) Ringer contained  $10^{-4}$  C5.

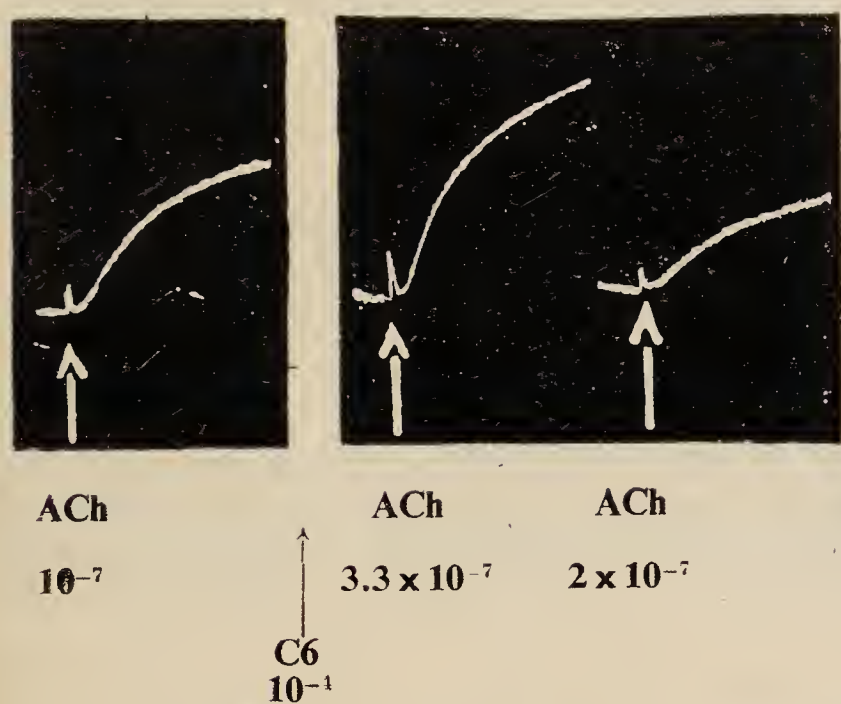


FIG. 14.—Frog's rectus. Antagonism of contracture due to acetylcholine by C6. (1)  $10^{-7}$  ACh; (2)  $3.3 \times 10^{-7}$  ACh; (3)  $2 \times 10^{-7}$  ACh. During 2 and 3, Ringer contained  $10^{-4}$  C6.

needed to obtain proper muscular relaxation. Its dose-response curve is, however, not dissimilar to that of acetylcholine and it resembles acetylcholine in one important respect, that its action is also antagonized by *d*-tubocurarine chloride and by fairly high concentrations of atropine ( $10^{-4}$ ).

Measurements were made of the relative potency of the members of the series with respect to each other and to acetylcholine (Table VIII). During this part of the experiment, the fact mentioned above emerged, that the shorter chain compounds,

TABLE VIII

Relative potencies in stimulating frog's rectus abdominis. (Arbitrary scale, C12 = 100.)

Compound:	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C18	Acetylcholine
Potency:	0.1	1.3	7.1	36	71	91	100	1.3	1,500

which are inactive in causing contractures, were nevertheless exerting an action on the muscle, since they diminished the contractions elicited by the longer chain compounds (Fig. 13). The antagonism to C10 was a maximum with C5, closely rivalled by C6. Table IX gives the concentrations

TABLE IX

Inhibitory concentrations against C10, tested on frog's rectus. (Concentration causing 50 per cent inhibition.)

Compound:	C4	C5	C6
Concentration:	$8 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.0 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.5 \times 10^{-5}$

of the members tested which caused 50 per cent inhibition of C10. It was also observed that C5 and C6 can antagonize the contracture produced by acetylcholine (Fig. 14).

The stimulation of skeletal muscle could also be demonstrated in the cat (Figs. 4 and 9). In these experiments a few  $\mu$ g. of C10 were injected rapidly into the artery of a tibialis prepared for close arterial injection, during an intermission of stimulation; just as after a similar injection of acetylcholine there was a fast contraction of the muscle which followed the injection so rapidly as to seem synchronous with it. After the rapid contraction is complete, there is often left a small residual contraction for a few seconds, which is followed by the onset of neuromuscular block. Roughly, the dose of C10 required to produce a twitch of the muscle is one which produces a substantial neuromuscular block; smaller doses are ineffective in both respects, and larger doses produce a larger twitch before long-lasting block ensues. It does not appear to be possible with any dose by this route to obtain paralysis without evidence of stimulation first, except by making the injection rather slowly.

After intravenous injections of C10 we have never seen the rapid twitch just described; but large doses may elicit a small contraction lasting 10–20 sec., of a few grammes tension. No detailed comparison with other members of the series has been made; but, in general, our experiments are not inconsistent with the ranking of potency in stimulating muscle, which we obtained on frog's rectus.

#### Anticholinesterase potency

Anticholinesterase activity was tested by two methods in order to distinguish between the activities of the compounds against the so-called "true" and "pseudo" cholinesterases. For the former, acetyl- $\beta$ -methylcholine and laked rabbit cells

TABLE X

## ACTIVITY IN INHIBITING CHOLINESTERASE

Substrate concentrations: for "true" enzyme 0.027 M acetyl- $\beta$ -methylcholine; for "pseudo" enzyme 0.0055 M benzoylcholine

Compound	"True" concentration for 50% inhibition	"Pseudo" % inhibition at a concentration of $1.25 \times 10^{-3}$
C7 ...	$3.5 \times 10^{-3}$	
C8 ...	$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	
C9 ...	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	
C10 ...	$4.5 \times 10^{-5}$	8
C11 ...	$1.8 \times 10^{-5}$	
C12 ...	$5.6 \times 10^{-6}$	35
C18 ...	$1.4 \times 10^{-5}$	97
Eserine ...	$7.1 \times 10^{-8}$	
d-TC ...	$1.1 \times 10^{-3}$	10

were used; for the latter, benzoylcholine and rabbit plasma as source of esterase. The compounds had little activity against "pseudo" cholinesterase, and it was not thought worth while to study their actions at concentrations higher than  $1.25 \times 10^{-3}$ . The values obtained are shown in Table X. Against true cholinesterase, however, the longer chain members had appreciable activity, and sufficient determinations were made to be able to estimate the concentration of drug causing 50 per cent inhibition of the enzyme; this figure for each member of the series is given in Table X, and has been plotted in Fig. 15. Comparable figures for eserine are included in Table X; it is about 650 times more active than C10 against true cholinesterase.

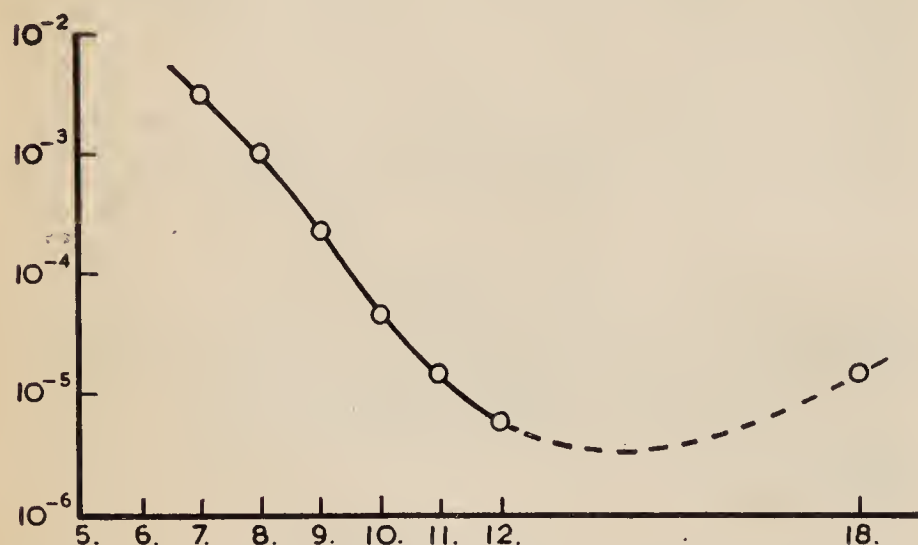


FIG. 15.—Variation of activity of bistrimethylammonium compounds against "true" cholinesterase, with varying length of polymethylene chain. Abscissa: number of carbon atoms in polymethylene chain. Ordinate: concentration for 50 per cent inhibition of the "true" cholinesterase. Substrate: 0.027 M acetyl- $\beta$ -methylcholine.

A point of some interest is the selective paralysis of "true" cholinesterase; this, no doubt, is a function of the particular enzymes chosen. But the degree of selectivity is considerable; by extrapolation, it can be estimated that C10 is 200 times more active against "true" than against "pseudo" cholinesterases, and C12 about 600 times.

We have referred already to the potentiation of the twitch during the early stages of a block by C10. Records of the muscle action potential (Fig. 3B) show repetitive firing of the fibre in response to single shocks, similar to that well-established for eserine and diisopropyl fluorophosphate. The possibility can be raised therefore that C10, although far less active than eserine *in vitro* as an anticholinesterase, becomes relatively more effective because of its lack of affinity for pseudocholinesterase in plasma. It is also possible, however, that the stimulant action of C10 on the muscle must be taken into account in explaining the fasciculations, potentiation of the twitch, and repetitive firing (cf. Zaimis, 1949).

#### Muscarine-like action and atropine-like action

Tetramethylammonium ion has a muscarine-like action, and it was of interest to determine whether these closely related compounds also shared it. But such activity as they possess is very slight, and could only be demonstrated easily on the isolated guinea-pig or rabbit intestine; the most active compound tested (C12) was about 1,300 times less active than acetylcholine. Atropine in a concentration of  $4 \times 10^{-9}$  in the bath abolished contractions due to both these drugs. No corresponding depressor action could be demonstrated when these compounds were tested on the cat's blood pressure

TABLE XI

Relative potencies in stimulating small intestine. (Arbitrary scale, C12 = 100.)

Compound:	C2	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C18	Acetylcholine
Potency:	<1	2.0	2.5	3.8	5	12.5	16	40	100	100	25	$13 \times 10^4$

in intravenous doses up to 10 mg./kg. Table XI gives the estimated relative potencies of the series. A depressor action characteristic of certain histamine-liberators is discussed below.

Search was also made for an atropine-like action, with the response of the cat's blood pressure to acetylcholine as a test object. A dose of 10 mg. C10 did not diminish the action of acetylcholine, but rather enhanced it slightly. It appeared possible that the anticholinesterase action of C10 might be masking a feeble atropine-like action. The experiment was therefore repeated in

an eserized animal, so that inactivation of cholinesterase should be complete before C10 was given; but it was again impossible to demonstrate any depression of the response to acetylcholine by the injection of C10. We obtained a similar result on the isolated guinea-pig's ileum. The contraction of the gut elicited by acetylcholine ( $2 \times 10^{-9}$ ; final concentration in the bath) was neither prevented nor diminished by the previous or later addition of C10 to a final concentration of  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ , a concentration sufficient to cause a contraction of the gut due to the C10 itself.

#### Release of histamine

Mention was made at the beginning of this paper that this series is not active in eliciting the delayed depressor response of the cat's blood pressure, characteristic of histamine liberation. This response can, however, be obtained, and Fig. 16

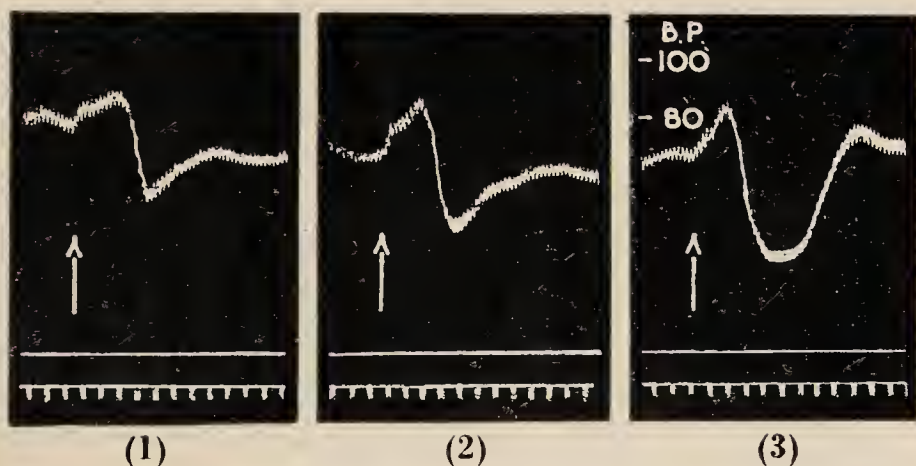


FIG. 16.—Cat, chloralose. Atropine (4 mg.), nicotine (7 mg.) previously. (1) 20 mg. C12 i.v. (2) 1 mg. propamide isethionate i.v. (3) 5 mg. *d*-tubocurarine chloride i.v. (12 min. between successive tests.)

gives a typical illustration of the action of C12, with corresponding effects by *d*-tubocurarine chloride and propamide for comparison (cf. MacIntosh and Paton, 1949). We have not studied this activity closely since it is so feeble compared with that in paralyzing neuromuscular transmission. It appears, however, that C12 is a little more active than C10 in this respect.

#### Chronic toxicity

**C10.**—This drug was injected intravenously in a dose of  $30 \mu\text{g./kg.}$  into each of three cats, and in a dose of  $100 \mu\text{g./kg.}$  into each of three rabbits, six times a week for a period of five to six and a half weeks. During this time there was no consistent change in sensitivity to the drug, although day-to-day variations occurred; sometimes only weakness resulted, at other times a profound paralysis. The veins through which the injections

were made (of the leg in cat, of the ear in rabbit) did not become thrombosed, and the animals maintained their normal weight and health. One rabbit and one cat, having become deeply curarized after a daily injection of C10, died before their course of six weeks was quite complete, despite artificial respiration. It must be remembered, however, that it is not easy to curarize animals repeatedly without getting occasional casualties, unless elaborate preparations for artificial respiration are made. One cat was killed as soon as it began to sicken at a time that an epidemic of agranulocytic panleucopenia was rife. Post-mortem findings showed in this animal only those changes typical of the disease. In the other animals there were no evidences of abnormality.

**C6.**—C6 was injected into the marginal ear vein of each of three rabbits, in a dose of  $10 \text{ mg./kg.}$ , six days a week for a month. This dose is more than a hundred times the dose which is effective in man. Flushing of the ears was consistently observed, but there was no change in health or weight of the animals, and it was possible in two of the animals to make all the injections into one vein only. Post-mortem findings are given below.

If these compounds possessed any chronic toxicity it would probably be of the kind described for another aliphatic dibasic compound "synthalin" (diguanidinodecane) in which parenchymatous changes, particularly of liver and kidney, are prominent. There was no evidence either of these changes or of any other harmful action which could be ascribed to the chronic administration of these drugs.

#### Post-mortem findings

Sections were taken from lungs, heart, liver, gall bladder, spleen, small and large intestine, kidney, adrenals, testes, lymph glands, bone marrow, brain, and dura mater.

In the rabbits, slight peribronchiolar and perivascular lymphocytic infiltration of the lungs was observed, with occasional small areas of ulceration. These changes were also seen in control animals, and were regarded as normal.

**C10.** Cat 1. Chronic abscess of one mesenteric gland, but no intestinal lesion. No other abnormality.

Cat 2. (Died after daily dose.) Pulmonary oedema. No other abnormality.

Cat 3. (Sickened during epidemic of panleucopenia.) Changes in gut, lymph glands, and marrow, typical of disease. No other abnormality.

Rabbit 1. Normal.

Rabbit 2. (Died after daily dose.) Pulmonary oedema and haemorrhages. No other abnormality.

Rabbit 3. Not killed. Alive and well 1 year later.

C6. Rabbit 1. Normal.

Rabbit 2. Scanty focal patches of infiltration of meninges by lymphocytic cells. No other abnormality.

Rabbit 3. (Killed 4 months after last injection of C6.) The pia arachnoid contains an obvious excess of round cells of lymphocytic type, and similar cells accompany many of the penetrating vessels (cf. Rabbit 2). Fairly common areas of perivascular infiltration occur deeply and irregularly within the brain substance. Several foci of neuroglial proliferation are found in the cerebral hemispheres, unrelated to blood vessels, to recent destructive lesions, or to anatomical structures. Their significance is quite obscure. No other abnormality.

#### Antibacterial action

Although there was no reason to suppose that this series of compounds possessed an important antibacterial action, it seemed of interest to determine how far this activity varies with the length of the polymethylene chain. We are much indebted to Dr. A. T. Fuller for testing them for us. Table XII gives the concentrations of the various

TABLE XII

Inhibitory concentration of polymethylene bistrimethylammonium salts in mg./100 ml. (parts per 100,000).

Compound	Streptococci	Staphylococci	<i>B. coli</i>
C2 ...	500	> 500	> 500
C3 ...	500	> 1,000	> 1,000
C4 ...	1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000
C5 ...	500	> 1,000	> 1,000
C6 ...	500	> 1,000	> 1,000
C7 ...	500	> 1,000	> 1,000
C8 ...	750	> 1,000	> 1,000
C9 ...	500	1,000	> 1,000
C10 ...	300, 300	1,000	> 1,000
C11 ...	200	200	> 500
C12 ...	150, 100	100, 200	100, 200
C13 ...	50	50	50
C18 ...	0.3	0.8	8

compounds which prevent visible growth in 18 hours at 37° C. of streptococci, staphylococci, and *B. coli*. The antibacterial activity is negligible from C3 to C12, and is only appreciable with C18. Even with the latter compound, however, the activity is only of theoretical interest.

#### The surface tension of aqueous solutions of the bistrimethylammonium series

The change of pharmacological action with polymethylene chain length among these compounds clearly raised the question as to how far

this might be due to change in the proportion of hydrocarbon chain to polar groups in the molecule. The measurement of surface tension at an air-water interface provided a suitable method for studying this. Table XIII gives the values obtained

TABLE XIII

Depression of surface tension of water by polymethylene bistrimethylammonium salts (concentration 1 mg./c.c.).

Compound: C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C18  
 $\Delta\gamma$  ( $\frac{\text{dynes}}{\text{cm.}}$ ): 0.4 0.4 0.1 1.3 1.0 1.4 0.6 1.8 1.3 1.3 4.0 4.3 19.3

for the depression of the surface tension of water by members of the series, in solutions containing 1 mg./c.c. of each salt. With most of the compounds there was little depression of the normal surface tension of the water. With C12 and C13, however, a distinct depression was observed, which became substantial with C18. Care was taken to control the time for which the surface was allowed to rest undisturbed before making a measurement, although the gradual fall of tension with time described for many surface-active substances was only observed with solutions of C18. The depression of tension recorded is therefore to some extent an arbitrary one (measured after 10 min. had elapsed from first creating the surface), but it appeared to be within 5–10 per cent of the maximum value. It follows from these observations that one cannot look to changes in surface activity to explain variations in pharmacological actions of members below about C12.

#### DISCUSSION

##### Species difference

One of the most remarkable properties of the members of this series, and especially of C10, was the very great variation in their activity according to the species of animal on which they were tested. Such a variation is much smaller, and in the reverse sense, with *d*-tubocurarine chloride. Variation of this sort has been described for many other onium salts, but its magnitude for C10, sufficient to make a compound of great activity in the cat appear to be of slight activity in the rat, possesses few parallels. The species variation in the sensitivity to histamine is, perhaps, the nearest to it, in that cats are relatively sensitive and mice and rats highly resistant. But this variation in sensitivity to histamine receives a possible explanation (Emmelin, 1945) in the respective plasma histamine levels of these animals: it is reasonable that those with plasmas rich in histamine should be resistant to it, since even cats can be accommodated to sustained histaminaemia. No such circulating onium salt has, however, yet been demonstrated, and we



have obtained no evidence of adaptation to the effects of C10.

Although, then, there appears to be no ready explanation of the species variation, its practical importance deserves emphasis. Any investigation of new curarizing agents must necessarily be made with more than one species. Further, even with comparative assays of one substance, it may be necessary to establish that the dose-response relations do not vary with different species; and with assays of substances possibly containing several agents, it will be essential to be sure that all the test methods used are sensitive to all the agents involved. The properties of C10 are a strong justi-

fication for including experiments on cats at an early stage in any investigation—particularly since later trials have shown that of all the species tested the cat most closely resembles man (Organe, Paton, and Zaimis, 1949).

#### The antagonism of C5 and C6 to C10

The characteristics of this antagonism may be briefly summarized as follows: it is a reversible antagonism to the action of one active compound displayed by a closely related but inactive homologue. These characteristics, and the other evidence we have presented, are typical of antagonism by competitive inhibition (cf. Woolley, 1947).

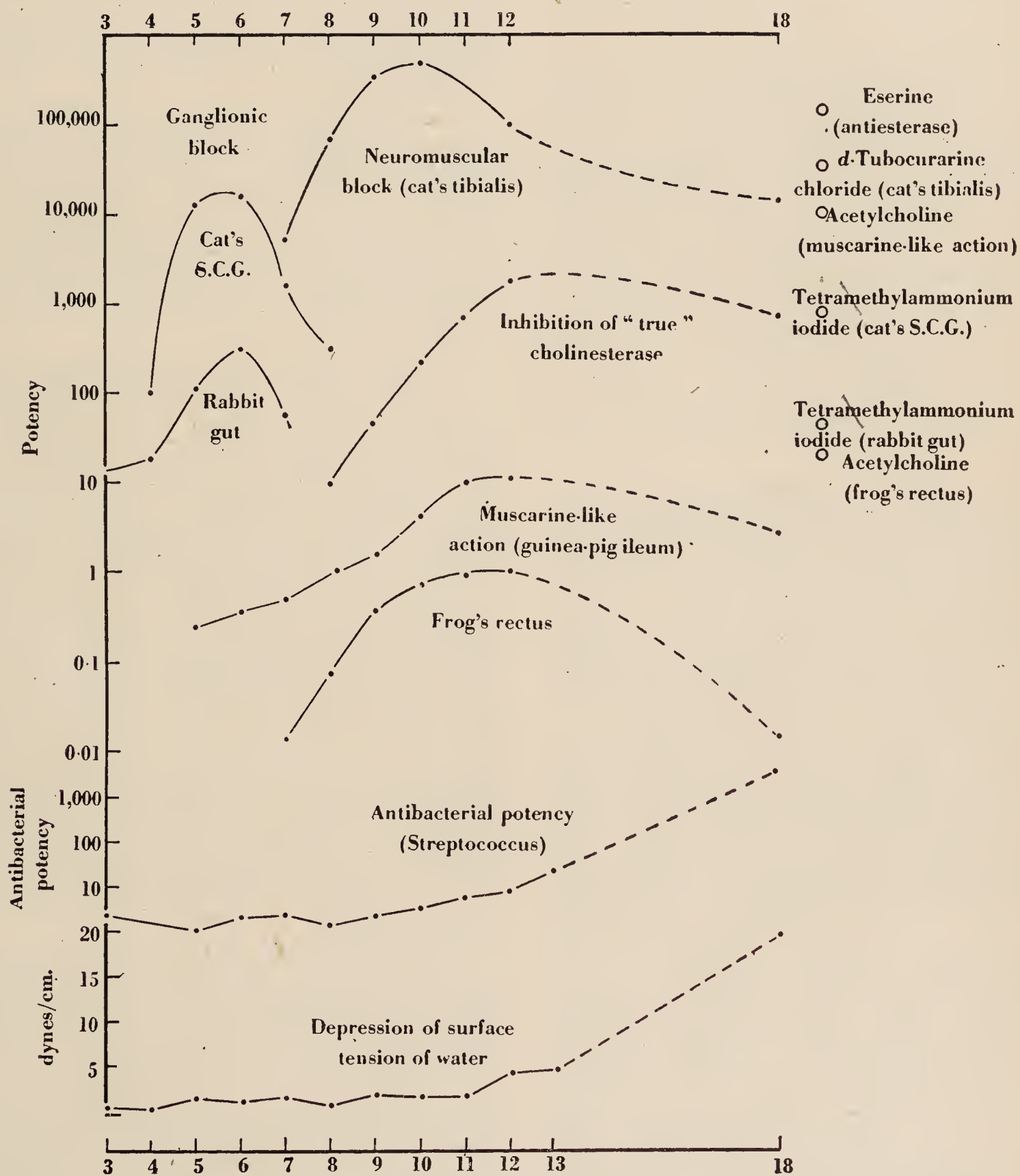


FIG. 17.—Summary of the main pharmacological actions of the bistrimethylammonium series. Abscissa: number of carbon atoms in polymethylene chain. Ordinate: logarithmic scale of potency, with arbitrary origins.

For instance, the failure of C5 to antagonize large doses of C10 is readily explained as being due to inability to achieve a sufficiently high ratio of C5 to C10 for successful competition before C5 begins to depress neuromuscular conduction itself.

Although this type of antagonism is well known it appears to be a new phenomenon in the field of neuromuscular block. We have not analysed it in any detail. But, for reasons which will be clear from what follows, we do not believe that antagonists of this kind exist for most curarizing compounds, but only for those substances which produce neuromuscular block in the same way as C10.

#### *Relation between chemical structure and pharmacological action*

We have collated the bulk of the material reported in this investigation in Fig. 17. All the main activities of the members of the series are there represented, relating their potency to their chain length. (There is no particular significance in the position of the curve for any one activity on the potency scale, the origin on the scale of ordinates being quite arbitrary; but this scale is logarithmic, so that the slopes of the curves are comparable at all points.) Together with this are plotted the measurements of the depression of the surface tension of aqueous solutions of the compounds.

These results may be roughly summarized as showing three maxima for pharmacological activities: for ganglionic action at C5–C6; for neuromuscular blocking action at C10; and a less well defined maximum for stimulation of frog's rectus, muscarine-like, and anticholinesterase activity around C12. These maxima are sufficiently distinct and striking to require separate discussion.

The easiest of these to explain is that in the region of C12. We have, here, bisquaternary compounds of increasing chain length whose activities (muscarine-like and in stimulating frog's rectus) steadily approach those of the analogous monoquaternary salts (exemplified by tetramethylammonium ion). Such a tendency is not unexpected, and occurs in other connexions. Thus it has been observed with aliphatic diamines,  $\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NH}_2$ , that the shorter members ( $n=6$  or  $8$ ) are substrates of diamine oxidase, and the longer members ( $n=14, 16,$  or  $18$ ) lose this activity but become instead substrates for mono-amine oxidase (Blaschko and Duthie, 1945). Again, MacIntosh and Paton (1949) found that the long-chain diamine with  $n=16$  had a mixed pressor and depressor effect on the cat's blood

pressure, characteristic both of the aliphatic monoamines and of the histamine-liberating diamines. On the other hand, as the chain length of these bisquaternary salts increases certain physical properties of the salts (which we have measured by their activity in depressing the surface tension of water) become more prominent. It is interesting that this surface activity begins to appear at C12, the point at which increase in pharmacological activity on frog's rectus and guinea-pig's intestine almost ceases. We suggest, therefore, that this maximum near C12 represents the balance-point between an increase in activity as the compounds approximate to an effectively monoquaternary state and a fall in activity as the hydrocarbon moiety of the molecule becomes large enough to influence the action of the compound.

The variations of antibacterial potency, reaching a maximum (so far as this series extended) at C18, obviously parallel directly the changes in surface activity. Similar examples, for instance among the alkyl resorcinols, are well recognized, and the relationship between surface activity and antibacterial potency is discussed by Work and Work (1948).

In quite a different category is the maximum at C10; this occurs at a point where changes in surface activity are not yet significant, although the rate of change of potency with chain-length is very rapid round the peak, especially in the C6–7–8 region: here alteration of chain length by one carbon atom causes a change in potency by a factor of about 20 times. It is of interest that approximately the same distance separates the nitrogen atoms in C10 as in *d*-tubocurarine chloride and in Bovet's compounds (3381 R.P. and 3565 R.P.) despite the differences between C10 and these substances. But it may be questioned whether this distance is specific for activity at the neuromuscular junction. Thus  $n=10-11$  is optimal for histamine release by diamines (MacIntosh and Paton, 1949), and synthalin (diguanidinodecane) is the most active member of its series in causing hypoglycaemia.

The sharpness of the peak raises the question as to why the length of the polymethylene chain should be so critical, and certain comments may be made. First, C10 is at least 100 times more active in causing neuromuscular block than tetramethylammonium or trimethyldecylammonium salts (cf. Ing and Wright, 1931); it seems necessary to postulate therefore that both ends of C10 are active, presumably (from the symmetry of the molecule) in the same way. Further, it is unlikely

TABLE XIV  
SYNOPSIS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN C10 AND *d*-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE

	C10	<i>d</i> -Tubocurarine chloride
1. Species sensitivity ... ..	Cat > Rabbit > Monkey > Mouse > Rat Activity in cat $\approx$ 200 Activity in rat	Rat > Mouse > Rabbit > Cat Activity in cat $\approx$ 0.5 Activity in rat
2. Muscle selectivity ... ..	Paralyses respiratory muscles less than limb muscles in cat	Paralyses respiratory muscles more than limb muscles in cat
3. Character of muscle response to tetanic stimulation during block	Well-sustained contraction	Poorly sustained contraction
4. Effect of KCl or of a tetanus on block	None	Decurarization
5. Effect of antiesterases on block	No antagonism	Decurarization
6. Effect of C5 on block ... ..	Antagonized	No antagonism
7. Effect on striated muscle ...	Elicits contracture of frog's rectus (and potentiates acetylcholine). Elicits twitch of cat's tibialis	Elicits no contraction of cat's tibialis or of frog's rectus; antagonizes acetylcholine on frog's rectus
8. Effect of <i>d</i> -tubocurarine chloride administered previously	Antagonized (both on cat's tibialis and on frog's rectus)	Potentiated. (Also potentiated by C10 previously)
9. Effect of ether anaesthesia ...	Antagonized	Potentiated
10. Effect on demarcation potential of tibialis muscle	Depressed	Not depressed

that the terminal groups ever approach each other to any great extent, since both carry strong positive charges. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the molecule when active is extended on some cell-membrane. Finally, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the extreme sensitiveness of the activity of the series to chain-length implies some rather specific "fit" between the extended molecule and its effector site. It is tempting then to suppose that the effective distance between the terminal groups (of the order of  $10\text{\AA}$ , allowing for some freedom of movement of the chain) corresponds to the spacing of some regularly recurring receptor groups, or to the commonest inter-receptor distance in a random array of receptor groups. A recurrent acidic residue on a polypeptide chain would provide an array of the type required. Such a theory, indeed, explains the shape of the peak at C10, with its rapid cut-off at C6-C7 and slower decline from C12 onwards; for a chain less than the critical length would be entirely unable to straddle the required distance, although a longer chain would, occasionally at least, be able to adopt a configuration with its terminal groups sufficiently close.

Similar considerations apply, of course, to the peak for ganglionic activity; but too little is known about such compounds to elaborate the argument. Other considerations and anomalies raised by the activities of C5 and C6 will be referred to in another paper. It is worth mentioning here, however, that C10 and C5-C6 provide yet another and remarkable example of the dissociation of activities in neuromuscular and ganglionic block. A dose of C10 more than a hundred times that adequate for neuromuscular block fails to paralyse the superior cervical ganglion; a dose of C5 more than a hundred times that adequate for ganglionic block fails to paralyse the neuromuscular junction.

#### Mode of action of C10

In the following discussion we shall refer only to C10, since of the compounds studied it is the most active as a neuromuscular blocking agent; but we have no reason to doubt, and much evidence to support the presumption, that its neighbours act in the same way. The experiments we have described demonstrate that C10 possesses those properties classically regarded as "curarizing." Like *d*-tubocurarine chloride, it paralyses neuromuscular transmission only, leaving nervous

conduction unaltered, and permitting the muscle to respond to direct stimulation; it prevents the effect of a close arterial injection of acetylcholine; it does not interfere with the release of acetylcholine. But apart from these resemblances, there are differences which we believe to be sufficiently important to enumerate in some detail (Table XIV).

These differences are more radical than those among, say, *d*-tubocurarine chloride, its methyl ether or other related alkaloids, and the compounds studied earlier by Bovet and his colleagues. Among these there occur variations in potency, in duration of action, in activity in releasing histamine, in ganglionic activity, or in antiesterase activity. But apart from these quantitative differences (which exist also between curare and C10) there appears no evidence that the modes of action of all these compounds differ fundamentally in any way. Their actions in causing neuromuscular block, like those of curare, fit conveniently into the theory that they act by competing with the acetylcholine liberated at the nerve terminals for effector sites on the motor end-plate.

This is not true for C10. Thus agents delaying the destruction of acetylcholine do not antagonize its action. (It might be suggested that this is so because C10 itself already partially inactivates the cholinesterase around the end-plate; but the weakness of C10 as an anticholinesterase, and the absence of any antagonistic action by C10 to that of *d*-tubocurarine chloride, make it unlikely that more than a small part of the cholinesterase concerned is inhibited by the doses of C10 used.) On the other hand, C5 is a successful antagonist, in a fashion strongly suggestive of a competitive inhibition. If C10 competes for effector sites with acetylcholine, and if C5 competes with C10 for the same sites, then C5 itself should be able to compete effectively with acetylcholine; and it should hence possess a blocking action at the junction when given in a dose effective in antagonizing C10; this in fact it lacks. Only by additional assumptions about the stability of various drug-effector complexes can the properties of C5 be reconciled with a "competitive" theory of the action of C10. Another important difference lies in the ability of C10 to stimulate skeletal muscle, in concentrations little greater than those in which acetylcholine is effective. This, together with the fact that C5 is an antagonist to C10 both when stimulating muscle and when causing neuromuscular block, indicates that the role of C10 is not that of an inactive competitor with acetylcholine but that it is itself active in some respect at the neuromuscular junction.

We have described the way in which a muscle, in which partial block has been produced by C10, characteristically sustains its response to tetanization of its motor nerve. It is equally characteristic of the partially curarized muscle that it cannot maintain a tetanic response. It is out of place to discuss fully this difference here; it may, of course, be due to some peculiar property possessed by *d*-tubocurarine chloride which has not yet been revealed; but it also raises the possibility that the block produced by C10 is at some other part of the junctional system than that at which *d*-tubocurarine chloride produces block. The strange interaction between the two compounds suggests the same possibility. Whatever the explanation of the ability of *d*-tubocurarine chloride to antagonize C10, and of the inability of C10 to do the same to *d*-tubocurarine chloride, it is difficult to account for these facts on the supposition that the two compounds block at the same point.

The arguments we have presented suggest, therefore, that C10 produces neuromuscular block by initiating some active response in the end-plate or muscle fibre; and that this block may arise at a part of the junctional system different from that blocked by *d*-tubocurarine chloride. An active response of the kind suggested has, indeed, been demonstrated, as a depolarization of the muscle fibre (Brown, Paton, and Vianna Dias, 1949); and this represents an additional distinction of C10 from curare which we have included in Table XIV. The relationship of this depolarization to the neuromuscular block remains, however, to be elucidated. We wish, at the moment, to do no more than draw attention to the striking differences between the two drugs, and to indicate the possibility of a fundamental divergence in their mode of action.

Finally, certain points may be mentioned concerning the differences in chemical structure which underlie the differences between "C10-like" and "*d*-tubocurarine-like" compounds. The information required to make a detailed comparison is not yet available. (For references, see Bovet *et al.*, 1949; Paton, 1949). But one may take, as a rough guide, resistance to antiesterases and stimulation of frog's rectus to be typical of C10; and sensitivity to antiesterases and antagonism to acetylcholine on frog's rectus abdominis to be typical of *d*-tubocurarine chloride. It then appears that, of the compounds so far adequately studied which cause neuromuscular block, only tetramethylammonium ion and its trimethyl-alkyl analogues, and succinylcholine (our experience with which agrees with that of Bovet *et al.*, 1949) and its

related aliphatic choline esters, resemble C10; the other compounds, including relatives of *d*-tubocurarine chloride, the erythroidines, and many of the compounds studied by Bovet and his colleagues, all resemble *d*-tubocurarine chloride. It is remarkable and suggestive that this division is also between aromatic compounds of widely variable structure on the one hand and, on the other, aliphatic compounds containing methyl-substituted quaternary nitrogen.

#### SUMMARY

1. The pharmacological properties of a series of polymethylene  $\alpha$ - $\omega$ -bistrimethylammonium iodides with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 18 carbon atoms in the polymethylene chain have been studied.

2. The decane derivative (C10) causes neuromuscular block in the cat in doses of 30  $\mu$ g./kg. intravenously, and is the most active member of the series in this respect. During such block, the excitability of nerve and muscle is retained, the effects of acetylcholine injected arterially are paralysed, and acetylcholine release by motor nerve terminals is not prevented. Tetanization of the motor nerve or injection of acetylcholine or potassium neither diminishes nor deepens the block. A phase of potentiation of the muscle twitch, fasciculations of the muscle, and repetitive responses to single nerve volleys precedes the block. During a partial block, tetanization of the muscle leads to a well-sustained contraction.

3. In the cat, profound neuromuscular block of the tibialis muscle may be caused by C10, without paralysis of respiratory muscles. With *d*-tubocurarine chloride respiratory paralysis accompanies or may precede paralysis of tibialis.

4. C10 is 50–100 times less active by mouth than by intravenous injection. Its activity in cats anaesthetized with chloralose or pentothal is similar to that in the unanaesthetized cat; but ether appears to antagonize it slightly.

5. Sensitivity to C10 varies greatly with species: in order of decreasing sensitivity, the series is cat - man - rabbit - monkey - mouse - rat. For *d*-tubocurarine chloride by the same tests, the variation in sensitivity is much smaller and decreases: rat - mouse - rabbit - cat.

6. The action of C10 is not antagonized by anticholinesterases. The pentane and hexane homologues (C5, C6) are effective antagonists; the antagonism appears to be by competitive inhibition. Previous administration of *d*-tubocurarine chloride also reduces the effectiveness of C10.

7. C10 and its neighbours elicit a contracture of the frog's rectus abdominis muscle, and do not antagonize the contracture elicited by acetylcholine. C5 and C6 do not elicit such a contracture, but antagonize the actions both of C10 and of acetylcholine. C10 can also elicit a twitch of cat's tibialis muscle if a small dose is given by close arterial injection.

8. Members of the series, particularly C5 and C6, are able to block ganglionic transmission. Higher members possess a weak anticholinesterase action, which is more active against "true" cholinesterase than against "pseudo" cholinesterase. They also possess a weak muscarine-like action, a weak power of releasing histamine, and a feeble antibacterial action. No significant atropine-like action, or ability to stimulate autonomic ganglia, was detected. With the exception of C18, members of the series display negligible activity in depressing the surface tension of water.

9. The pharmacological properties of the series have been related to the length of the polymethylene chain. This reveals four features: (1) a sharp maximum for potency in ganglionic block at C5–C6; (2) a sharp maximum for potency in neuromuscular block at C10; (3) a less well-defined maximum for muscarine-like activity, stimulation of frog's rectus, and anticholinesterase activity about C12; (4) a rise in antibacterial activity and surface activity beginning about C12 and still increasing at C18.

10. The significance of the species difference, of the competitive antagonism of C5 for C10, of the variation of activity with length of polymethylene chain, and of the differences between C10 and *d*-tubocurarine chloride is discussed.

It is a pleasure to express our indebtedness to Dr. Harold King for his interest and guidance throughout this investigation, and to our colleagues for many fruitful discussions and criticisms.

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